Kat Kenyon

Cate Reynolds

Eli Socash

Alicia Yin

The Atlantic World and Global Trade

* Mercantilism goals: increase power of the state, create a favorable balance of foreign trade, increase a country’s stock of gold
* 1651: Oliver Cromwell passed the Navigation Acts: required English goods to be transported on English ships
* Effect of Navigation Acts: monopoly on trade with the British Colonies
* Effect of Navigation Acts: growth of British industry, growth of British naval power
* Effect of Navigation Acts: damaged Dutch trading
* France replaced Dutch as Britain’s biggest rival
* 1701: War of Spanish Succession: union of France and Spain threatened to destroy the British colonies
* Peace of Utrecht 1713: ended War of Spanish Succession, France gave Britain some of its territories, Spain gave Britain control of slave trade
* 1740-1748: War of Austrian Succession: included British-French conflicts, ended with no territorial changes in the North American colonies
* 1756-1763: Seven Years’ War: included British-French conflicts in the colonies
* Treaty of Paris: ended Seven Years’ War, established British victory in the colonies
* Growth of triangle trade and plantation agriculture led to the growth of the slave trade
* Slave trade intensified after 1700 and especially after 1750
* Portugal and Brazil received the most slaves, while North American colonies relied on natural population growth
* Shore method of trading: Africans traders brought slaves out to European ships, less expensive, allowed ships to move easily along the coast
* Britain became the leader in the slave trade and the leading maritime power
* Other European governments cut back on fighting and focused on commerce
* Both European and African merchants grew wealthy
* African merchants could afford European goods, but they bought more weapons than consumer goods
* Wars among African states increased: competed to obtain the most slaves
* Major population decline in Africa
* Most Europeans did not know about the horrors of the slave trade
* Late 1780s: British Abolition Movement: campaign to abolish slavery
* Result of British Abolition Movement: slave trade was abolished but slavery continued in the colonies
* New identities formed in the colonies: mixed-race populations rose due to the marriage of European settlers with natives or slaves